

The Qu'Appelle Progress.

Vol. IV.

QU'APPELLE, N.W.T., FRIDAY, JUNE 14, 1889.

No. 33.

Business Directory.

QU'APPELLE.

QUEEN'S HOTEL,
McIntosh Bros., Proprietors.
LELAND HOUSE,
Lave & Haymond, Proprietors.
S. H. CASWELL,
General Merchant.
J. P. BEAUCHAMP,
General Merchant.
G. H. V. BULYEA,
Insurance & General Agent, Dealer in
Flour and Feed, Furniture, etc.
WM. BRYDON,
Chemist and Druggist.
P. E. DURST,
Watchmaker and Jeweller.
FRANK AMAS,
Agent for Royal Silverware Co. Orders
taken for any article of silverware and de-
livered at lowest prices.
W. H. BELL,
Wholesale and Retail Butcher. Dealer in
Fresh and Cured Meats, Sausages, etc.
A. M. KENZIE,
Baker, Dealer in Pastry, Confectionery, etc.
J. G. KENZIE,
Merchant Tailor.
JAMES WEIDMAN,
Book and Job Printer, and Publisher.
J. B. MILLIKEN & CO.,
Harness and Saddlery.
S. H. COLLINS,
Books and Shoes.
D. H. McVILLAN, & BRO.,
Qu'Appelle Boiler Makers.
J. A. COWAN,
General Agent for A. Harris, Son & Co's
Agricultural Implements, Qu'Appelle Stn.
H. A. AXFORD,
Agent for Massey Manufacturing Co. Com-
plete farmers outfits always on hand.
A. C. PATTERSON,
Forwarder & General Agent.
THOMSON & NELSON,
Forwarders and Dealers in Building Material.
J. H. MACCAUL,
Lumber Merchant and Insurance Agent.
A. HOLLINGSHEAD,
House, Sign and Carriage Painter.
J. B. ROBINSON,
Contractor, Builder, etc.
J. BURGHALL & SONS,
Builders & Contractors.
LEESON & SCOTT,
Prince Albert Mail Stage line leaves Qu'Ap-
pelle every Tuesday morning.
R. JOHANSTON,
Livery, Feed and Sale Stable.
J. DOOLITTLE,
Dealer in Bricks.
J. McEWEN,
General Blacksmith.
FRANK MARWOOD,
General Blacksmith.
J. C. PRICE,
Carriage and Wagon Maker.
CANADA N. W. LAND CO.,
Leslie Gordon, Agent.
J. R. BUNN,
Contractor in Plastering, Kalsomining,
Blockwork, Stonecarving, etc.
E. J. WEIDMAN,
Dealer in Books, Stationery, etc. Agent for
Organs and Sewing Machines.
LESLIE GORDON,
Attorney, Notary Public, CONVEYANCER,
COMMISSIONER FOR MANITOBA, &c.
Agent for Canada North West Land Co.
and Qu'Appelle Town Site.
MONEY TO LEND. FIRE, LIFE AND ACCIDENT
Insurance collected.
QU'APPELLE STATION, N.W.T.
DUNDAS STRONG, R. A.,
LAWYER OF SUPREME COURT, ENGLAND,
NOTARY PUBLIC,
Associate for North West Territories,
Solicitor, &c.
QU'APPELLE STATION, N.W.T.
W. SYME REDPATH,
Attorney, Notary Public,
Issuer of Marriage Licenses
and Insurance Agent.
Box 42.
QU'APPELLE, N.W.T.
S. DAVIDSON,
LICENSED AGENT
For the North West Territories. Sales con-
ducted on the shortest notice. ADDRESS
may be made at any office, or at the
"Progress Office."
QU'APPELLE.
W. T. THOMPSON, D. E. N.,
DOMINION LAND SURVEYOR AND
CIVIL ENGINEER.
QU'APPELLE STATION.

J. F. GUERIN, L.D.S., The North-West.

DENTAL SURGEON.

QU'APPELLE.

OFFICE on Main street, Qu'Appelle.

REGINA.

DAWSON, BOLE & Co.,
Wholesale Druggists, Regina, N. W. T.



Public Notice.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that His Honor, the Lieutenant Governor has been pleased to order that Sittings of the Supreme Court for the Judicial District of Western Assiniboia shall be held within the said District at ten o'clock in the forenoon on the days and at the places following:

REGINA.

The Third Tuesday in the month of March, June and December in each and every year.

MOOSE JAW.

The Second Tuesday in the months of April and October in each and every year.

SWIFT CURRENT.

The Third Tuesday in the months of April and October in each and every year.

QU'APPELLE STATION.

The First Tuesday in the months of April and October in each and every year.

FORT QU'APPELLE.

The First Tuesday in the month of May and November in each and every year.

By Command,
R. B. GORDON,
Lieutenant-Governor's Office,
Regina, N.W.T.,
Tuesday, 23rd April, 1889.



NOTICE.

Weights and Measures.

TRADESMEN, Manufacturers, and owners of Weights, Measures and Weighing Machines generally, are especially requested to read carefully the following instructions and act accordingly:—

1. The Weights and Measures Act provides for a regular biennial inspection of all Weights and Measures used for trade purposes, as well as for irregular inspection of the same, which may be made at any time when deemed necessary by the Inspector, and it also imposes a heavy penalty on any trader or other person who wilfully abstracts or impales an Inspector or Assistant Inspector in the performance of his duty under said Act, or who refuses to produce the whole of his Weights and Measures for inspection when called upon to do so by an Inspector or Officer.

2. Every trader, manufacturer and owner of Weights, Measures and Weighing Machines, when paying money to Inspectors or Assistant Inspectors of Weights and Measures for verification fees, is entitled to, and is especially requested to demand from the officer who makes the inspection, an official certificate (Form O. 6) with the words "Guaranteed for the Trade," printed at the head thereof, properly filled out and stamped and also at the same time to carefully ascertain whether or not the stamps attached to such certificate represent exactly in value, the amount of cash paid. Traders are requested to bear in mind that every certificate of verification is of no value whatever, unless stamps covering the full amount of fees charged are attached.

3. Owners or holders of these official certificates are especially requested to keep them carefully for two years, and in order to secure their safe keeping it would be advisable to place them in their places of business in the manner in which ordinary license certificates are done; for it must be distinctly understood that all traders who are unable to produce their properly stamped certificates, when asked to do so by an Inspector or Assistant Inspector, may, in all probability, have to pay over again their verification fees.

E. MIALL,
Commissioner,
Department of Inland Revenue,
Ottawa, April 15th, 1889.

Sale of Farm Lands

AND TOWN PROPERTY.

In Assiniboia, N. W. T.

UNUSUAL OPPORTUNITY

Now offered for the disposal of the above.

Owners wishing to Realize

Are requested to send full particulars of property with latest selling prices to

E. C. ELLEN,
OR R. DUNDAS STRONG, Agents,
Qu'Appelle Station, N.W.T.

WOLSELEY.

—Mr. Murphy, sheriff of East Assiniboia, was here on a visit last week.

—Mr. Wm. Jamieson, section boss on the C. P. R., got his ankle out of joint. He is doing well.

—Mr. James Clokey, lost a fine mare, one of a team he brought from Ontario this spring. The team was driven into a slough and mired. The mare was drawn out by a rope round her neck and choked to death.

WHITEWOOD.

—Rev. Mr. Brown, Church of England, is about to leave here.

—Three hours' solid rain fell last Friday evening, refreshing everything and making the farmer's heart glad.

—Miss E. McLong was married to Mr. R. Currie, agent for the C. N.W.T. Co., and son of Col. Currie, of Moosomin. The wedding took place at Moosomin.

—There is room here for a good roller process mill. Now is the time for some capitalist to rush in and get it in running order by the time the harvest is over, as there will be a great quantity of wheat here this year. There were several thousand bushels sent away last year to other mills to be ground.

—There is one thing the farmers are crying out against and that is the high price of binding twine, which is quoted here at 20 and 21 cents per pound. It seems as though the manufacturers in almost all things that the farmer needs, put up the prices as soon as things look a little better for him, thereby preventing him from recuperating himself for any previous losses, which goodness knows, he has had enough of.

—Quite a number of Hungarian families arrived last week and Mr. Vass forwarded them on to the colony. A lot of inconvenience and expense occurs through not having any immigrant shed here, although the money has been voted, the season is likely to go past and no further step taken in the matter. Surely the authorities might issue an application for contract and get the building up at once so that it will benefit the large number expected this summer.

—At a public meeting held here on the 7th, with a view to getting up sports, the following gentlemen were elected: Mr. Brecken, chairman; Mr. C. Street, treasurer; Mr. Wm. H. Lucas, secretary; with a committee of 27 of the most prominent farmers and business men of the town. The committee will hold a general meeting on Saturday, the 15th inst., for the purpose of arranging a program of events, and they promise to give a good day's sport. Subscriptions are being canvassed for.

SALICOATS.

—Disappointment was expressed by several at seeing so small a representation of the six hundred Ontario farmers arrive here.

—Mr. Lander has opened a jewelry shop here and reports that business is brisk. Where is there a saddler who will come and do likewise?

—On Monday evening, the 3rd inst., a number of the townspeople met at the Grand Central to consider the advisability of celebrating Dominion Day. It was decided that horse racing, athletic sports, etc., be the order of the day, and committees were drafted to collect subscriptions and prepare the course and program.

—The inhabitants of the town

and vicinity regret to learn that the company has seen fit to remove our popular agent, Mr. Urquhart to Binscarth. Mr. Urquhart is one of the pioneer settlers of the town, and from the beginning, his affable disposition has made him a favorite with all. His mother and sisters, who have been living with him, will also be greatly missed by the townspeople. The people of Binscarth are to be congratulated upon receiving such an acquisition.

FROM THE SOUTH LAND.

To the Editor of the Progress:

Sir: On Monday last on the train from Regina I met with a man who has formerly resided on the Pheasant Plains, about 30 miles north east of Qu'Appelle. He has spent a few months recently in the West and then went south to Washington Territory, and after spending a few weeks there has travelled on horseback through the Territories of Oregon and Montana, and across the border back to Moose Jaw, where he left his horse having ridden over 1100 miles and took the cars for the remainder of the journey. He met with a great variety of experience during that long ride, and now returns as he said thoroughly contented to remain a citizen of the Canadian Northwest. I learned that the great dependence of the people through the country travelled by him is ranching. The grass in many places was good, but water is scarce except along the rivers. The pasturage seemed to him to be overstocked. The horses and cattle were compelled to feed near the rivers on account of the scarcity of water. And everywhere the animals looked thin and many could scarcely walk. It was a common thing to pass the carcass of a dozen or twenty cattle or horses during the day. As to crops the almost invariable custom where he passed through is irrigation, which is of course expensive. In a few low bottom lands small areas were cultivated without irrigation and sometimes did fairly well. He thinks that in time Canadians will learn that in going to the border states that they are leaving home.

ALFRED ANDREWS.

Qu'Appelle, June 12, 1889.

The First Poet on Spring.

(AN IRISH LEGEND.)

Forty stanzas on spring,

On beautiful spring,

Devoted to spring;

And then stanzas on spring

Had musical ring.

The poet was young,

And he knew not the thing,

The theme of the thing,

Never a tongue

In personal spring.

In beautiful spring,

Never had song.

To the office he brought

A carefully thought

Being he was strong;

And the devil he sang;

The editor sprang,

Spring on the spring

Poet, weeping and wringing

Got a spring

And they cried as they sang

As they slowly sang

"Welcome, O king!"

And the poet of spring

First poet of spring,

Warbled and sang

For a while, but a long

Time seasons, a long

Winter he sang

And he died—a sad thing!

Heads in a bad thing

Healed on tongue

And aching poets, by long

Lines, yes, by long

Mostly on young.

—Yankee Blade.

WOMEN WHO PLAY BILLIARDS.

One of the best women billiard experts is Miss Vignaux, wife of the French champion.

Miss Gardner, wife of the erratic and wonderful player, excels in fancy and trick billiards.

Mrs. Langtry is expert at the game. She prefers the old English game to the French carrom.

The present Duchess of Marlborough is an ardent admirer of the game. She is great at long cushion follow and round the table shots, but is not much of a real player.

Patti is very fond of the game, so much so that a few years ago she invited Clement to visit her estate in Wales so she could see it play. She has a magnificent billiard parlor in the castle.

THE GREAT WAR SYNDICATE.

BY FRANK R. STOCKTON.

—AUTHOR OF—

"RUDDER GRABBER," "AMONG KILNDRITH—HIS ADVENTUROUS EXPERIENCES," "THE BEN MAN OF OBN," "THE CHRISTMAS WRECK," "THE LADY OF THE TOWER," "THE LATE MRS. NELL," "THE HUNDRETH MAN," "THE CARY," "AWAY OF MRS. LECKS AND MRS. ALDRIDGE," "THE DUCANES," ETC., ETC.

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(CONTINUED.)

The members of the syndicate were very anxious to remove the unfavorable impression regarding what was called in many quarters their attack upon a United States vessel, and a circular to the public was issued, in which they expressed their deep regret at being obliged to interfere with so many brave officers and men in a moment of patriotic enthusiasm, and explaining how absolutely necessary it was that the *Lenox* should be removed from a position where a conflict with English lines of battle ships would be probable. There were many thinking persons who were not without sympathy for the statements, but the effect of the circular upon the popular mind was not great.

The syndicate was now hard at work making preparations for the grand stroke which had been determined upon. In the whole country, there was scarcely a man whose ability could be made available in their work, who was not engaged in their service, and everywhere, in foundries, workshops and ship yards, the construction of their engines of war was being carried on by day and by night. No contracts were made for the delivery of work at certain times; everything was done under the direct supervision of the syndicate and its subordinates, and the work went on with a definiteness and rapidity hitherto unknown in naval construction.

In the midst of the syndicate's labors there arrived off the coast of Canada the first result of Great Britain's preparations for her war with the American syndicate, in the shape of the *Adamant*, the largest and finest ironclad which had ever crossed the Atlantic, and which had been sent to raise the blockade of the Canadian port by the syndicate's vessels.

This great ship had been especially fitted out to engage in combat with repellers and crabs. As far as was possible the peculiar construction of the syndicate's vessels had been carefully studied, and English specialists in the line of naval construction and ordnance had given most earnest consideration to methods of attack and defense most likely to succeed with these novel ships of war. The *Adamant* was the only vessel which it had been possible to send out in so short a time, and her cruise was somewhat of an experiment. If she should be successful in raising the blockade of the Canadian port, the British admiralty would have but little difficulty in dealing with the American syndicate.

The most important object was to provide a defense against the screw extracting and rudder breaking crabs, and to this end the *Adamant* had been fitted with what was termed a "stern jacket." This was a great cage of heavy steel bars, which was attached to the stern of the vessel in such a way that it could be raised high above the water, so as to offer no impediment while under way, and which, in time of action, could be let down so as to surround and protect the rudder and screw propellers, of which the *Adamant* had two.

This was considered an adequate defense against the nippers of a syndicate crab; but as a means of offense against these almost submerged vessels a novel contrivance had been adopted. From a great boom projecting over the stern, a large ship's cannon was suspended perpendicularly, muzzle downward. This gun could be swung round to the deck, hoisted into a horizontal position, loaded with a heavy charge, a wooden plug keeping the load in position when the gun hung perpendicularly.

If a crab should come under the stern this cannon could be fired directly downward upon her back, and it was not believed that any vessel of the kind could stand many such tremendous shocks. It was not known exactly how ventilation was supplied to the submarine vessels of the syndicate, nor how the occupants were enabled to make the necessary observations during action. When under way the crabs sailed somewhat elevated above the water, but when engaged with an enemy only a small portion of their covering armor could be seen.

It was surmised that under and between some of the scales of this armor there was some arrangement of thick glass, through which the necessary observation could be made; and it was believed that, even if the heavy perpendicular shaft did not crush in the roof of a crab, these glasses would be shattered by concussion. Although this might appear a matter of slight importance, it was thought among naval officers it would necessitate the withdrawal of a crab from action.

In consequence of the idea that the crabs were vulnerable between their overlapping plates, some of the *Adamant's* boats were fitted out with flat-bar and machine guns, by which a shower of balls might be sent under the scales, through the glasses and into the body of the crab. In addition to their guns, these boats would be supplied with

other means of attack upon the crab.

Of course it would be impossible to destroy these submerged enemies by means of dynamite or torpedoes; for with two vessels in close proximity, the explosion of a torpedo would be as dangerous to the hull of one as to the other. The British admiralty would not allow even the *Adamant* to explode torpedoes or dynamite bombs under her own stern.

With regard to a repeller, or spring armored vessel, the *Adamant* would rely upon her exceptionally powerful armament and upon her great weight and speed. She was fitted with twin screws and engines of the highest power, and it was believed that she would be able to overhaul, ram and crush the largest vessel, armored or unarmored, which the syndicate would be able to bring against her. Some of her guns were of immense caliber, firing shot weighing nearly 2,000 pounds and requiring half a ton of powder for each charge. Besides these she carried an unusually large number of large cannon and two dynamite guns. She was so heavily plated and armored as to be proof against any known artillery in the world.

She was a floating fortress, with men enough to make up the population of a town, and with stores, ammunition and coal sufficient to last for a long term of active service. Such was the mighty English battle ship which had come forward to raise the siege of the Canadian port.

The officers of the syndicate were well aware of the character of the *Adamant*, her armament and her defenses, and had been informed by cable of her time of sailing and probable destination. They sent out Repeller No. 7, with Crab J. and K. to meet her off the Banks of Newfoundland.

This repeller was the largest and strongest vessel that the syndicate had ready for service. In addition to the spring armor with which these vessels were supplied, this one was furnished with a second coat of armor outside the first, the elastic steel ribs of which ran longitudinally and at right angles to those of the inner set. Both coats were furnished with a great number of improved air buffers, and the arrangement of spring armor extended five or six feet beyond the massive steel plates with which the vessel was originally armored. She carried one motor cannon of large size.

One of the crabs was of the ordinary pattern, but Crab K was furnished with a spring armor above the heavy plates of her roof. This had been placed upon her after the news had been received by the syndicate that the *Adamant* would carry a perpendicular cannon over her stern, but there had not been time enough to fit out another crab in the same way.

When the director in charge of repeller No. 7 first caught sight of the *Adamant*, and scanned through his glass the vast proportions of the mighty ship which was rapidly steaming toward the coast, he felt that a responsibility rested upon him heavier than any which had yet been borne by an officer of the syndicate, but he did not hesitate in the duty which he had been sent to perform, and immediately ordered the two crabs to advance to meet the *Adamant*, and to proceed to action according to the instructions which they had previously received. His own ship was kept, in pursuance of orders, several miles distant from the British ship.

As soon as the repeller had been sighted from the *Adamant* a strict look-out had been kept for the approach of the crabs, and when the small exposed portions of the backs of two of these were perceived glinting in the sunlight the speed of the great ship was slackened. The ability of the syndicate's submerged vessels to move suddenly and quickly in any direction had been clearly demonstrated, and although a great ironclad with a ram could run down and sink a crab without feeling the concussion, it was known that it would be perfectly easy for the smaller craft to help out of the way of its bulky antagonist. Therefore the *Adamant* did try to ram the crabs, nor to get away from them. Her commander intended, if possible, to run down one or both of them, but he did not propose to do this in the usual way.

As the crabs approached, the stern jacket of the *Adamant* was let down and the engines were slowed. This stern jacket, when protecting the rudder and propellers, looked very much like the bow catcher of a locomotive, and was capable of being put to a somewhat similar use. It was the intention of the captain of the *Adamant*, should the crabs attempt to attach themselves to his stern, to suddenly put on all steam, reverse his engines and back upon them, the stern jacket acting as a ram.

The commander of the *Adamant* had no doubt that in this way he could run into a crab's side if ever in the water, and when it was found that the *Adamant* was a floating gun, he was not long in making

to a distance and make a target of it. So desirous was this brave and somewhat facetious captain to try his new plan upon a crab that he forebore to fire upon the two vessels of that class which were approaching him. Some of his guns were so mounted that their muzzles could be greatly depressed and aimed at an object in the water not far from the ship. But these were not discharged, and, indeed, the crabs, which were new ones of unusual swiftness, were alongside the *Adamant* in an incredibly short time and out of the range of these guns.

Crab J was on the starboard side of the *Adamant*. Crab K was on the port side, and simultaneously the two had hold of her. But they were not directly astern of the great vessel. Each had his nippers fastened to one side of the stern jacket, near the hinge like bolts which held it to the vessel, and on which it was raised and lowered.

In a moment the *Adamant* began to strain backward, but the only effect of this motion, which soon became rapid, was to swing the crabs around against her sides and carry them with her. As the vessels were thus moving the great pincers of the crabs were twisted with tremendous force, the stern jacket on one side was broken from its bolt, and on the other the bolt itself was drawn out of the side of the vessel. The nippers then opened, and the stern jacket fell from their grasp into the sea, snapping in its fall the chain by which it had been raised and lowered.

This disaster occurred so quickly that few persons on board the *Adamant* knew what had happened. But the captain, who had seen everything, gave instant orders to go ahead at full speed. The first thing the crabs were to get a distance from those crabs, keep well away from them, and pound them to pieces with his heavy guns.

But the iron screw propellers had scarcely begun to move in the opposite direction before the two crabs, each now lying at right angles with the length of the ship, but neither of them directly astern of the *Adamant*, were brought up with their heads to the wind so opened fire upon the repeller. The latter vessel could easily have sailed out of the range of a motionless enemy, but her orders forbade this. Her director had been instructed by the syndicate to expose his vessel to the fire of the *Adamant's* heavy guns. Accordingly the repeller steamed on, and turned her broadside toward the British ship.

Scarcely had this been done when the two great bow guns of the *Adamant* shook the air with tremendous roars, each hurling over the sea nearly a ton of steel. One of these great shots passed over the repeller, but the other struck her armored side fairly amidships. There was a crash and scream of creaking steel, and Repeller No. 7 rolled over to her starboard side, and struck by a heavy sea. In a moment she righted, and shot ahead, and, turning, presented her port side to the enemy. Instant examination of the armor on her other side showed that the two banks of springs were uninjured, and that not an air buffer had exploded or failed to spring back to its normal length.

Spring from the *Adamant* now came thick and fast, the crabs in obedience to signals turning her about so as to admit the firing of some heavy guns mounted amidships. Three enormous solid shot struck the repeller at different points on her starboard armor without inflicting damage, while the explosion of several shells which hit her had no more effect upon her elastic armor than the impact of the solid shot.

It was the desire of the syndicate not only to demonstrate to its own satisfaction the efficiency of its spring armor, but to convince Great Britain that her heaviest guns on her mightiest battle ships could have no effect upon its armored vessels.

To prove the absolute superiority of their means of offense and defense was the supreme object of the syndicate. For this its members studied and worked by day and by night; for this they poured out their millions; for this they waged war. To prove what they claimed would be victory.

When Repeller No. 7 had sustained the heaviest fire of the *Adamant* for about half an hour, it was considered from the strength of her armor had been sufficiently demonstrated, and, with a much lighter heart than when he had turned her broadside to the *Adamant*, her director gave orders that she should steam out of the range of the guns of the British ship. During the cannonade Crab J had quietly slipped away from the vicinity of the *Adamant*, and now joined the repeller.

The great ironclad battle ship, with her lofty sides plated with nearly two feet of solid steel, with her six great guns, each weighing more than a hundred tons, with her armament of other guns, machine cannon, and almost every appliance of naval warfare, such a small vessel as the repeller, which was left in charge of Crab K, could not be a few square yards of armor could be seen above the water. This little vessel now proceeded to tow southward her vast prize, uninjured, except that her rudder and propeller blades were broken and lost.

Although the engines of the crab were of enormous power, the progress made was slow, for the *Adamant* was being towed stern foremost. It would have been easier to tow the great vessel had the crab been attached to her bow, but a rain which extended many feet under water rendered it dangerous for a submarine vessel to attach itself in its vicinity.

During the night a repeller kept company, although at a considerable

or a crab overturned. But the crabs proved to be much more lively fish than their enemies had supposed. Turning, as if on a pivot, and darting from side to side, they seemed to be playing with the boats, and not springing to get away from them. The spring armor of Crab K interfered somewhat with its movements and also put it in danger from attacks by grapnels, and it therefore left most of the work to its consort.

Crab J, after darting swiftly in and out among her antagonists for some time, suddenly made a turn, and dashing at one of the boats, ran under it, and raising it on its pistoning lock, rolled it, bottom upward into the sea. In a moment the crew of the boat were swimming for their lives. They were quickly picked up by two of the other boats, which then deemed it prudent to return to the ship.

But the second officer of the *Adamant*, who commanded the fourth boat, did not give up the fight. Having noticed the spring armor of Crab K, he believed that he could get a grapple between its steel ribs, yet, might capture the sea monster. For some minutes Crab K contented itself with chasing him; but, tired of this, it turned, and raising its huge nippers almost out of the water, it seized the bow of the boat and gave it a gentle grab, after which it released it, held and retired. The boat, looking rapidly through two ragged holes, was rowed back to the ship, which it reached half full of water.

The great battle ship, totally bereft of the power of moving herself, was now rolling in the trough of the sea, and a signal came from the repeller for Crab K to make fast to her and put her head to the wind. This was quickly done, the crab attaching itself to the stern post of the *Adamant* by a pair of towing nippers. These were projected from the stern of the crab, and were so constructed that the larger vessel did not communicate all its motion to the smaller one, and could not run down upon it.

As soon as the *Adamant* was brought up with her head to the wind she opened fire upon the repeller. The latter vessel could easily have sailed out of the range of a motionless enemy, but her orders forbade this. Her director had been instructed by the syndicate to expose his vessel to the fire of the *Adamant's* heavy guns. Accordingly the repeller steamed on, and turned her broadside toward the British ship.

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To prove the absolute superiority of their means of offense and defense was the supreme object of the syndicate. For this its members studied and worked by day and by night; for this they poured out their millions; for this they waged war. To prove what they claimed would be victory.

When Repeller No. 7 had sustained the heaviest fire of the *Adamant* for about half an hour, it was considered from the strength of her armor had been sufficiently demonstrated, and, with a much lighter heart than when he had turned her broadside to the *Adamant*, her director gave orders that she should steam out of the range of the guns of the British ship. During the cannonade Crab J had quietly slipped away from the vicinity of the *Adamant*, and now joined the repeller.

The great ironclad battle ship, with her lofty sides plated with nearly two feet of solid steel, with her six great guns, each weighing more than a hundred tons, with her armament of other guns, machine cannon, and almost every appliance of naval warfare, such a small vessel as the repeller, which was left in charge of Crab K, could not be a few square yards of armor could be seen above the water. This little vessel now proceeded to tow southward her vast prize, uninjured, except that her rudder and propeller blades were broken and lost.

Although the engines of the crab were of enormous power, the progress made was slow, for the *Adamant* was being towed stern foremost. It would have been easier to tow the great vessel had the crab been attached to her bow, but a rain which extended many feet under water rendered it dangerous for a submarine vessel to attach itself in its vicinity.

During the night a repeller kept company, although at a considerable

tance, the captured vessel and early the next morning her director prepared to send to the *Adamant* a boat with a flag of truce and a letter demanding the surrender and subsequent evacuation of the British ship. It was supposed that now, when the officers of the *Adamant* had had time to appreciate the fact that they had no control over the movements of their vessel; that their armament was powerless against their enemies; that the *Adamant* could be towed wherever the syndicate chose to order, or left helpless in mid-ocean, they would be obliged to admit that there was nothing for them to do but to surrender.

But events proved that no such ideas had entered the minds of the *Adamant's* officers, and their action totally prevented sending a flag of truce boat. As soon as it was light enough to see the repeller the *Adamant* began firing great guns at her. She was too far away for the shot to strike her, but to launch and send a boat of any kind into a storm of shot and shell was of course impossible. The cannon was suspended over the stern of the *Adamant* was also again brought into play, and shot after shot was driven down upon the towing crab. Every ball rebounded from the spring armor, but the officer in charge of the crab became convinced that after a time this constant pounding, almost in the same place, would injure his vessel, and he signaled the repeller to that effect.

The director of Repeller No. 7 had been considering the situation. There was only one gun on the *Adamant* which could be brought to bear upon Crab K, and it would be the part of wisdom to interfere with the persistent use of this gun. Accordingly the bow of the repeller was brought to bear upon the *Adamant*, and the motor gun was aimed at the boom from which the cannon was suspended.

The projectile with which the cannon was loaded was not an instantaneous motor bomb. It was simply a heavy solid shot, driven by an instantaneous motor attachment, and was thus impelled by the same power and in the same manner as the motor power required. The instantaneous motor power had not yet been used at so great a distance as that between the repeller and the *Adamant*, and the occasion was one of intense interest to the small body of scientific men having charge of the aiming and firing.

The calculations of the distance, of the necessary elevation and direction, and of the direction of motor power required, were made with careful exactness, and when the proper instant arrived the button was touched, and the shot with which the cannon was charged was instantaneously removed to a point in the ocean about a mile beyond the *Adamant*, accompanied by a large portion of the heavy boom at which the gun had been aimed.

The cannon which had been suspended from the end of this boom fell into the sea, and where it crashed down upon the roof of Crab K, had not that vessel, in obedience to a signal from the repeller, loosened its hold upon the *Adamant* and retired a short distance astern. Material injury might not have resulted from the fall of this great mass of metal upon the crab, but it was considered prudent not to take useless risks.

The officers of the *Adamant* were greatly surprised and chagrined by the fall of their gun, with which they had expected ultimately to pound in the roof of the crab. No damage had been done to the vessel except the removal of a portion of the boom, with some of the chains and blocks attached, and no one on board the British ship imagined for a moment that this injury had been occasioned by the distant repeller. It was supposed that the constant firing of the cannon had cracked the boom, and that it had suddenly snapped.

Even if there had been on board the *Adamant* the means for rigging up another arrangement of the kind for perpendicular artillery practice, it would have required a long time to get it into working order, and the director of Repeller No. 7 hoped that now the British captain would see the uselessness of continued resistance.

But the British captain saw nothing of the kind, and shot after shot from his gun went whizzing into the air, in hopes that the great curves described would bring some of them down on the deck of the repeller. If this beastly storm ship, which could stand fire but never returned it, could be sunk, the *Adamant's* captain would be happy. With the exception of the loss of her motive power, his vessel was intact, and if the stupid crab would only consent to keep the *Adamant's* head to the sea until the noise of her cannonade should attract some other British vessel to the scene, the condition of affairs might be altered.

All that day the great guns of the *Adamant* continued to roar. The next morning, however, the firing was not resumed, and the officers of the repeller were greatly surprised to see a ship approaching from the British ship a boat carrying a white flag. This was a very welcome sight, and the arrival of the boat was awaited with eager interest.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

Wouldn't Take Any Risks.

Smith—Well, just be in time for the 6 o'clock car.

Jones—I'm not going home yet, I'm going to have something to eat first.

S—Why, I thought you dined at home.

J—Yes, but my wife got hold of a recipe yesterday showing how to get up a nice family dinner for five cents, and she said she was going to try it to-day.—Boston Courier.



No. 409.—Charade.
My first denotes a brilliant place,
Where belles and jewels shine;
My next transports the merchant's stores,
Or produce of the mine;
Sweet pleasures in my whole abound,
Apart from worldly strife,
By nymphs and swains it's always found
The happiest part of life.

No. 410.—A Proverb in Numbers.
I am composed of 28 letters, and am a Dan-
ish proverb, signifying there is no contenting
discontented people.
2, 8, 26 are called like fish.
7, 11, 23, 5, 10 is an American singing bird.
17, 28, 8, 18, 37, 24, 28 is a Brazilian bird,
having an umbrella like crest of feathers
above the bill.
25, 20, 4, 32, 19, 6 is the Sultan goose.
24, 15, 2, 21, 22 is a marine bird expert at
diving.
25, 2, 24, 27, 31, 8, 4, 20 is a gallinaceous
bird found wild in Europe.
24, 12, 27, 14, 15, 26, 1 is a small passerine.
11, 21, 8, 8, 7, 1, 27, 30, 22, 15 is a web footed
marine bird, allied to the gulls.
8, 25, 10, 11 is a genus of gullatory birds.

No. 411.—Letter Rebus.
N S CT ing
(a) U 10 (b) A (c) Th

No. 412.—Flower Enigma.
The names of flowers are here enigmatis-
tically expressed. The first is of three syllables;
the others of two each.
(a) To spoil, a pronoun; a precious metal.
(b) To break, a fabulous monster.
(c) A small singing bird, a snail.
(d) The first part of the day; high honor.

No. 413.—Geometrical Puzzle.

A man has a square of land, out of which
he reserves one-fourth, as shown in the cut,
for himself. The remainder he wishes to di-
vide among his four sons so that each will
have an equal share and in similar shape with
his brother. How can he divide it?

No. 414.—Syllable Decipherings.
(a) I am a kind of wood, deprived of my
first syllable, I am wood still.
(b) I am intellectually deep, deprived of
my first syllable, I am discovered.
(c) I am an undergarment without sleeves;
deprived of my first syllable, I am an outer
garment with sleeves.

One Way to Strengthen a Cable.
Figures don't tell the truth all the time.
See if they do.
Take a single link of a ship's chain cable.
It is exactly like a letter "D" turned thus:

Only there is a short iron bar, a "stud" the
sailors call it, joining the sides together, as
from M to N.

Now the result of careful experiment shows
that the addition of the "stud" adds one-
quarter to the strength of the link. See
"Lucy's Seamanship," page 282.

Another rule, the result of careful and
thorough experiment, shows that to take out
the stud decreases the strength of the link
only one-fifth. See Lucy, page 283.

Now, if putting the "stud" in increases the
strength of the link five-twentieths, and tak-
ing the "stud" out decreases the strength only
four-twentieths, the difference is evidently a
gain in strength, and yet the link is exactly
as it was in the beginning.

If, now, it increases the strength of the
link by one-twentieth to put in a stud and
straightway take it out, why can we not go
on increasing the strength of the link in-
definitely by putting the stud in and taking
it out, and repeating the operation?

Lucy's rules are accepted as infallible, and
yet the conclusion you have arrived at
does not look like common sense.

What's the matter with it?—Atlanta Con-
stitution.

Key to the Puzzle.
No. 295.—Rebus and Cartoons.
a. Paper. b. Street. c. Street.
No. 401.—An Easter Egg to Crack. A long
and fortunate career to him who is living
deeds on the Easter eve.

No. 402.—Anagrams—Men of the Day. an
Benjamin Harrison. an Levi P. Morton.
an Thomas A. Edison. an James G. Blaine.
an William K. Vanderbilt. an Russell A.
Alger. an Grover Cleveland. an William
F. Corey. an Andrew Carnegie. an Leon
Abbott. an Col. Daniel Lamont. an Henry
Watterson. an William C. Whitney. an
William M. Evans. an Thomas T. Barnum.
an Edwin Booth. an John Sherman.

No. 403.—Central America.
C H A R T E R
R E N E W E D
P E A S T E D
A B U N D S
C H A R I T Y
C H E A R T H S
I A N G E L I C
T E A C H E R
F E A T H E R
V A N I L L A
C O C O N S
C H A N N E L

No. 404.—Anagrams—Men of the Day. an
Benjamin Harrison. an Levi P. Morton.
an Thomas A. Edison. an James G. Blaine.
an William K. Vanderbilt. an Russell A.
Alger. an Grover Cleveland. an William
F. Corey. an Andrew Carnegie. an Leon
Abbott. an Col. Daniel Lamont. an Henry
Watterson. an William C. Whitney. an
William M. Evans. an Thomas T. Barnum.
an Edwin Booth. an John Sherman.

No. 405.—A Square and a Diamond.
M A P L E
A P P L E
P R O U D
L O U S E
E N D E D

No. 406.—Anagrams—Men of the Day. an
Benjamin Harrison. an Levi P. Morton.
an Thomas A. Edison. an James G. Blaine.
an William K. Vanderbilt. an Russell A.
Alger. an Grover Cleveland. an William
F. Corey. an Andrew Carnegie. an Leon
Abbott. an Col. Daniel Lamont. an Henry
Watterson. an William C. Whitney. an
William M. Evans. an Thomas T. Barnum.
an Edwin Booth. an John Sherman.

No. 407.—Anagrams—Men of the Day. an
Benjamin Harrison. an Levi P. Morton.
an Thomas A. Edison. an James G. Blaine.
an William K. Vanderbilt. an Russell A.
Alger. an Grover Cleveland. an William
F. Corey. an Andrew Carnegie. an Leon
Abbott. an Col. Daniel Lamont. an Henry
Watterson. an William C. Whitney. an
William M. Evans. an Thomas T. Barnum.
an Edwin Booth. an John Sherman.

No. 408.—Anagrams—Men of the Day. an
Benjamin Harrison. an Levi P. Morton.
an Thomas A. Edison. an James G. Blaine.
an William K. Vanderbilt. an Russell A.
Alger. an Grover Cleveland. an William
F. Corey. an Andrew Carnegie. an Leon
Abbott. an Col. Daniel Lamont. an Henry
Watterson. an William C. Whitney. an
William M. Evans. an Thomas T. Barnum.
an Edwin Booth. an John Sherman.

No. 409.—Metagram. Brook-rock-cook-
lock.
No. 410.—An Hourglass.
M A N I F E S T O
B E N E F I T
A S T E
T R I A L
D I V I S I O N
M A R T I N D O M

No. 408.—Conundrum.
an Because it is in the center of Biles, white
e in Biles and all the rest is in Biles.
an In a fish, a lion, a hawk, a goose and a
turkey.

BRIDGES OF THE WORLD.
Confronted late bridge, England, is the first
and most famous bridge. It was built over the Severn
in 1779.

The covered bridge at Pavia, over the Te-
cino, was built in the fourteenth century.
The roof is built by 100 granite columns.

The bridge at Havre de Grace, over the Sus-
quehanna, 23,271 feet long, and is divided
into twelve wooden spans, resting on granite
piers.

The cantilever bridge, over the Niagara, is
built almost entirely of steel. Its length is
810 feet, the total weight is 3,000 tons, and
the cost was \$400,000.

The Bridge of Sighs, at Venice, over which
condemned prisoners were transported from
the hall of judgment, to the place of execu-
tion, was built in 1580.

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FRIDAY, JUNE 7, 1889.

TRY IT AGAIN.

The Wood Mountain and Qu'Appelle Railway scheme is again looking up. Mr. T. W. Jackson is now here for the purpose of asking the two municipalities to revoke the bonuses offered for the construction of the railway two years ago. He says if they will do so the work can be done. As the projected line is a most desirable one it is important that the commencement of operations should be secured.

STUBBORN.

The Vidette gives a few reasons why it does not want to take a tumble on the question of the names of that town and this. Though each one reads something like a joke, we remember that our suburban contemporary never perpetrates such a thing and concluded they were given in all seriousness. We could not help a broad smile all the same. As the Vidette seems to have a repository of reasons for being stubborn, and so far has only given eight we have concluded that it might give another instalment this week. If it does not we will deal separately in our next issue with those already given.

The Winnipeg Free Press has commenced the publication of an evening edition, and enlarged its morning edition. Though quite an old institution for Manitoba it does not seem to have lost any of its vigor or enterprise.

Cyclopedic Terrors.

Those terrible persons who are thoroughly up in etiquette and pronunciation are not least among the horrors of a civilized life. A year or two before his death Gen. Sheridan, at a dinner party, led in his hostess, and sat beside her at table. The general of the army was eating his oysters quietly, when the lady informed him that he was using the wrong fork. She violated the first rule of politeness for the sake of a matter of fashion in table ware. The hero ate on in silence. She thought he had not heard her, and repeated in a louder tone her remark. Still the general paid no attention. Then she began to feel ill at ease. She told Sheridan that her husband was always glad when she corrected him in matters of etiquette.

Even then the general failed to be impressed by this amiable domestic discipline, for he still made no answer. He had had something else to think of in his life than three pronged oyster forks. To this day it has not prevailed madame's consciousness that she has been guilty of a gross impertinence. Kindness is greater than etiquette.

A little while ago an eloquent clergyman was called to preach a trial sermon in a new place. After it was over, one of those terrible cyclopedic women said to him: "You gave us a lovely sermon, but its widest effect was marred to me by the fact that you pronounced 'obligatory' with the accent on the second syllable instead of the first." And the preacher lost his call in consequence.

WHY WE ARE NOT ALL RICH.

American Farmer.

In our last number we had an article under the above heading, in which we gave some of the reasons "Why we are not all rich," and promised to return to the subject this month, and give still further facts to prove that the principle reason is that we deliberately waste our income on stupid and sinful indulgences, among the principle of which is the use of intoxicating liquors.

We are not talking temperance prohibition as a moralist, but as a political economist, a man trying to get at the cause of the present unsatisfactory state of trade and commerce, and the remedy for them, and I think I need hardly point out that you have, in this immense army of saloon-keepers and the enormous amount of money paid for its maintenance, the full proof of my former statement,—"that there is expended every year more than enough labor to create a superabundance of food, clothing and every necessary and even luxury of life for every human being within the bounds of the union; all that is necessary is to divert the expenditure into proper and beneficial channels." To make this still more clear, we will give you the item of expenditure of the people of Denver for the year 1880, taken from the Denver Great Western. The total income from the sale of boots and shoe, clothing, coal and the products of the bakeries, \$1,875,000. The income from the sale of liquors amounted to \$2,000,000, or \$125,000 more than was expended for the above necessities of life; the income from the sale of meats, game, live stock, hay, carpets, crockery, glassware, books and stationery amounted to \$2,075,000; to this add the above \$1,875,000, and you have a total of \$3,950,000 expended for the necessities of life.

The sale of tobacco and cigars amounted to \$2,225,000; liquor, \$2,000,000; total, \$4,225,000, necessities of life, \$3,950,000; balance in favor of tobacco and whiskey, \$275,000; now, just transpose some of the figures in the above statistics thus, boots, shoes, clothing, coal and the products of the bakeries, \$2,875,000; meats, game, livestock, hay, carpets, crockery, glassware, books and stationery, \$3,300,000; do you think there would be any of the inhabitants of Denver in danger of hunger cold or nakedness? Do you think there could be any reasonable requirements for the sustenance of life, health and comfort, that could not be supplied from the above expenditure? Yet we have \$2,000,000 left in hand, enough to build comfortable homes for at least 1,500 families, thereby providing work for bricklayers, masons, carpenters, plasterers, painters, etc., etc, but you may say—and with some truth—that Denver is an exception, that it is not possible that the people of this country spend such enormous sums for beer, whiskey and tobacco. Let us turn to the United States census of 1880, and the many calculations based upon them, among others, by the New York Tribune, and we find that there was expended for liquors, \$800,000,000; tobacco, \$600,000,000; bread, \$505,000,000; meats of all kinds, \$303,000,000; woolen goods, \$237,000,000; cotton goods, \$210,000,000; boots and shoes, \$126,000,000, etc., etc., so you see that taking the whole country, agricultural districts as well as great cities, we expended more money in liquor and tobacco than on all the other prime necessities of life.

In short, you may take the range of man's expenditures from the basin in which he gets his first bath, to the coffin in which he takes his last sleep, from the toy whistle of the infant to the grand piano of the finished miss; from the silks and satins of millionaires, to the shoddy of the day laborer from the money given to the church to the alms bestowed upon the street beggar, and you will find that for every dollar the people of this country spend for any purpose whatever fifty-five cents go for beer, whiskey and tobacco, I again ask, do you imagine that this vast sum was spent for additional food, clothing, and houses, that there would be any idle hands or ragged, homeless and hungry citizens? Certainly not, what then is the plain and obvious cause for our hard times? What the means

that would forever prevent them coming or make them, if they did come only an additional holiday for well-to-do citizens? Clearly, it is the diverting of this enormous expenditure into needful and productive channels, to the manufacture of additional food, clothing, furniture, houses and all the articles of use and beauty which man requires for his maintenance as an intelligent and happy citizen. The radical cure for hard times is unquestionably the TOTAL AND IMMEDIATE PROHIBITION OF THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC. A traffic which is without one redeeming feature; it is an ulcer on the body politic, the master evil of the age which ought to be stamped out of existence. Fortunately for the country, all the better elements of society are beginning to see the tiliac in its true character, and are ranging themselves on the side of prohibition—one of the noblest causes now agitating the public mind and heart—our politicians may fret and fume just as much as they like about the new movement interfering with their parties, they lie and malign and misrepresent to the full length of their columns and keep it up the whole round, but it will not stay the progress of the cause nor will it put or keep their party in power, there is but one chance for them, and that is to join forces with the party who are fighting the people's battles, fighting for the triumph of sobriety and right. Prohibition is now a great fact and must be a great factor in the politics of the coming years, and he who is to rule the nation will do so by permission of the prohibition party. "Aid or oppose, help or hinder defend or denounce it as anyone may, the prohibition movement has come to stay—like Banquo's Ghost, it will not down"—and just as shure as truth is stronger than falsehood, so is the certainty that "whisky must go." For thousands of years King Alcohol has held sway, and during every moment of the time he has cursed our race, blasting the babe in the cradle and bringing "gray hairs with sorrow to the grave." He has entered millions of happy homes and torn the son from his mother, the husband from his wife, and the father from the children and flung them on the world's dunghill as rubbish or transforming them into fiends he has sent them forth, to be a curse and a terror to those whom they ought to have loved and protected. In all the years of his reign we defy anyone to point out a single hour in which he was a blessing and not a curse; in which he did good and wrought no evil, the time for his destruction is fully come; the wall of testimony reared in favor of the immediate and total prohibition of the liquor traffic is high as Heaven, deep as Hell and strong as the Eternal, and must prevail. Reader, the forces are gathering for the battle, do you want a place in the "fighting line?" Do you want your name emblazoned on the scroll of victory? If so, join at once! The lines of honor are closing up, soon there will only be room for the camp followers. Let your place be in the fore-front of the battle, take up the war cry and ring it out until the world echoes the shout "Whisky must go!"

—Orders taken for house and garden plants at the Qu'Appelle Medical Hall at Winnipeg prices.

NERVE TORTURED.

"I suffered with neuritis and obtained no relief until I used Hagar's Yellow Oil. Since then I have also found it an invaluable remedy for all painful joints and cuts, rheumatism and sore throat." Mrs. F. Cameron, 187 Richmond Street West, Toronto, Ont.

—A meeting of the Executive of the Northwest Prohibition Alliance is called for Friday the 28th inst., at Qu'Appelle at 14 o'clock.

GIVES INSTANT RELIEF.

"I have been troubled with a luma and a bad cough for years. I get nothing to help me but Hagar's Yellow Oil. I have used it and would recommend it to others as it gives me instant relief." Extract from letter from Walter McLaughlin, Ventnor, Ont.

ORCHARD AND GARDEN.

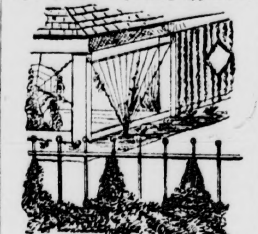
ORNAMENTAL AND USEFUL GARDENING IN TOWN AND COUNTRY.

The Value of Climbing Plants—How These May Be Used to Advantage in Association with Trees, Fences, Arbors and Verandas.

The value of the climbing and twining plants is only just beginning to be duly appreciated in this country. The adaptability of climbers is almost without equal among plants. They are inexpensive as regards first cost, of easy and rapid growth in a great variety of soils, and as appropriate for decorating a humble cottage as the mansion of the millionaire.

The humblest of homes can be rendered picturesque with climbers, especially when the climbers are trained to cover with their foliage old gate posts and fences, and screen from sight out-houses that would otherwise mar the scene.

Climbers may be used to advantage in connection with trees, as, for instance, when a natural arbor is formed by a tree covered and weighted down with Virginia creeper or the wild grape. A strong plant of the Dutchman's Pipe or the Virginia creeper running up one tree and then carried in a festoon across to a second tree, veranda or some other object, presents a pleasing appearance.



VERANDA SCREENS IN THREE FORMS.

The value of climbers for covering arbors, verandas and garden seats is well known. It is often desirable to have a screen of climbers over portions of a veranda for protection from the sun or the gaze of passers-by. In his "Ornamental Gardening," Elias A. Long, one of Buffalo's landscape architects, suggests a neat cheap trellis to support the vine, made of No. 12 or 14 wire. Rows of common screws are placed six to eight inches apart along the upper and lower lines of the space to be covered, and the wire run between these obliquely, so as to form diamond shaped interstices.

In the annexed cut—reproduced from American Garden—are illustrated three forms of veranda screens that are easy of application in almost any situation, and for any light climbers. At the front of the same cut is shown an effective decoration of an iron fence with festooned vines and other climbers.

Conspicuous among climbers that can be advised for general culture is the Virginia creeper, otherwise known as American ivy and woodbine. It is a rapid grower and productive of dense masses of foliage. Vitis, honeysuckle and the true woodbine are other popular trailers. The clematis are numbered with attractive and notable climbers that possess magnificent flowering qualities. Dutchman's Pipe, European ivy and jessamine (where it will thrive) are other climbers worthy of regard. Native species of grapes make good climbers, and then there is a list of climbing roses, many of which form beautiful screens when properly trained.

Fruit Trees with Low Heads.

Cutting fruit trees back severely is the corner stone of successful fruit growing in California, says Mr. D. B. Wier. The trees should have very low heads. We believe that this, in a measure, is true of other sections also, says Mr. J. T. Lovett. Low headed trees are less subject to injury from winds or from breaking down, the fruit is within easy reach, and can be handled, thinned, picked, etc., at pleasure, thus adding to the profitability of fruit growing the elements of pleasure and safety.

Breed Controlling Milk.

The annexed conclusions on the subject of breed controlling the richness of milk have been arrived at and reported upon by Professor Arnold, of the Pennsylvania Agricultural College. First—The quality of milk which a cow can produce depends upon her breed and individuality, and, in this sense, the quality of the milk is more dependent upon breed than upon feed. On the other hand, the quality of milk which any given cow will produce is largely dependent upon her feed. Second—By feeding rich feeds, the proportion of butter fat in milk can be increased. The bulk of cream obtained is dependent upon so many other circumstances than feeding that it is hardly possible to guide as to the real effects of the feed. Third—The standard ration given for the feeding of dairy cows presupposes that the animals are good of their kind. On the other hand, low standards are not sufficiently exact to adjust of breed, class for each breed of cows. The feeding standards are intended simply as guides to rational feeding, to be modified in each particular case as experience may show to be necessary.

A salmon caught on the Pacific coast had an iron spike seven inches long, with a half inch ball, in its stomach.

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ETC., ETC.

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Crockery, Glassware, etc.

POST OFFICE STORE

Newsy Notes.

The Week's News Boiled down for Progress Readers.

Hon. John Carling laid the corner stone of Brampton's new post office.

The Toronto city council to-night voted \$3,000 to the Johnston sufferers.

There are actions to the extent of \$220,000 pending against the city of Montreal.

E. Hornbostel, of Guelph, was run over by a freight train about a mile north of Guelph and instantly killed.

A legacy of \$2,000, left by Mr. John Clarke, of Montana, to "Hon. orah Clarke, Ottawa," is awaiting an owner.

The condition of Morrison, the Megantic outlaw, is causing his friends alarm. He is suffering greatly from his wounds.

The Canadian Pacific Railway company's earnings for the week ending June 7th were \$271,000; for the same week last year \$257,000. The above does not include earnings on the Southeastern railway.

The managers of the Hull schools have had to open several new classes to accommodate the children discharged from the various factories as being too young to work under the Factories' act.

A young lad on Division street, Kingston, wanted to die. He took Paris green, but remorse seized him. He told his mother, a doctor fled an appearance with a stomach pump and the boy is sick of the contract he undertook.

The German government has formally notified the government of Switzerland that it is impossible for Germany to agree with Switzerland in the justice of the latter's course in the affair of the police inspector, Wohlgenuth, and that Germany reserves the right to take action in the matter.

Seattle suffered the loss of its business portion last week by fire. The estimated cost of buildings alone is \$10,000,000 and all personal losses will probably swell the total to \$20,000,000. It is thought that many persons perished in the flames. Giant powder was used to blow up buildings in the hope of staying the progress of the fire, but with no effect. It is reported that two men were lynched for stealing. The fire spread north and south from where it started, covering a distance of one mile. Rebuilding has already commenced but the disaster is irreparable.

Rigid Discipline.



Capt. Martinet—Boy, is Mr. Shoots on deck?
Cabin Boy—No, sir; he's in the barber's chair.
Capt. Martinet—Tell him to report to me in the ward room instantly.



Mr. Shoots (appearing in ten seconds)—You asked for me, sir?—Time.

STRAY BITS.

New York is now the largest mahogany market in the world.

A western circus manager says the tent show is on the decline.

There is a noticeable increase of hostility to foreigners throughout China.

London is to have a mining exchange separate from the stock exchange.

The crown of Charles II, made in 1660, is the oldest existing in England.

A German peasant has been detected in tapping a telegraph wire to cure his rheumatism.

A Japanese paper complains that there are too few qualified physicians and dentists in that country.

A paper read before the Historical society of New York states that there are 5,500 lawyers in New York.

Pure food associations are increasing in number rapidly. It is to be hoped that pure food is increasing.

A law suit between two Ulster county (N. Y.) men over two old horses valued at \$1 each has already cost \$200.

English army authorities are considering a project for enlisting young boys and letting them grow up into soldiers.

More than twenty million acres of land in Washington territory, or nearly one-half the whole area, remain unsurveyed.

Fencing has become so popular among ladies upon the continent that many convents include it in their curriculum.

A Florida vegetable grower has contracted to deliver three tons of watermelon seeds to northern seed houses next autumn.

A man who has been basking in an old cabin near Blaine, W. T., climbed up into the garret one day and found there a skeleton.

The Lake View Cemetery association of Cleveland is unable to meet the interest on its \$200,000 debt. Garfield's grave and monument are in the cemetery.

An Albany physician says he has never known a case of cancer among the Hebrews, and thinks their exemption from the disease is due to abstinence from pork.

Mr. Smith, of Falls township, O., being of an unusually prudent mind, has purchased his coffin and tombstone, the goods to be delivered on the day of his death.

Peach stones find ready sale at \$6 per ton in Vacu valley, Cal. They are used as fuel, "burning as long as coal and giving more heat." Asphalt stones are also burned.

Two ruffians of Bohe, Nev., entered the room of a man against whom they had a grudge, tied him to a bedpost, filled his eyes with red pepper and left him to suffer.

A San Francisco photographer, who testified in court that his wife didn't know where he was, was given forty days in the house of correction to give her an opportunity to find him.

A Grand Rapids man, who was arrested for gambling, alleged that he had lost all his money, had let his clothes and lost them, and was sleeping in the gambling room for shelter when pulled.

In San Francisco a man and his wife lost their minds through the excessive use of morphine and cocaine, and were sent to a hospital for the insane. Oftentimes the husband's cocaine bill amounted to \$5 per day.

The kangaroo is said to have got its name in this way: Capt. Cook first discovered the animal in Australia. When he inquired its name of a native the latter replied, "Kangaroo," which in the Australian language is "I don't know."

A young woman of Ridgeway, Can., has had the ban of matrimony between herself and two of her lovers read in the parish church, the clergyman having decided that she is free to choose between them at the altar. This is a new and startling departure in weddings.

Trades people and shopkeepers in Russian Poland are being compelled to sign an agreement not to use the Polish language among themselves or to customers. For the first breaking of the agreement they are fined, and if they break it twice their shops are closed by the police.

It is figured out that the railroads of the world are worth nearly \$200,000,000, or nearly one-tenth of the wealth of the civilized nations, or more than a quarter of their invested capital, and that all the ready money in the world would buy only about one-third of them.

The athletic culture fad, which originated in Boston, and has been steadily spreading, has now reached Milwaukee, where young women are evincing a lively interest in it. A new feature of the fad is the craze for fencing and boxing—two masculine accomplishments, which, for some reason, are very dear to the feminine mind.

MORE PRECIOUS THAN GOLD.

Barium sells for \$275 a pound, when it is sold at all, and cerium is worth \$1,500 a pound. Cerium is a shade lighter—its cost is \$100 an ounce, or \$1,500 a pound.

Gold is worth about \$200 per pound, tray, platinum, \$1,000 and silver about \$12. Nickel would be quoted at about 10 cents, and pure aluminum at \$2 to the tray pound.

These begin to look like fabulous prices, but they do not reach the highest point; chromium brings \$200, cobalt sells at about half the price of silver, while dysprosium is the same price as cerium, and erbium \$10 cheaper on the ounce than cerium, or just \$1,000 per pound.

If the wealth of the Vanderbilts be overestimated, it amounts to nearly \$200,000,000. With this sum they could purchase 512 tons of gold and have something left over, but they couldn't buy two tons of gallium, that rare metal being worth \$1250 an ounce. Vanadium metal has the highest price is recorded, and it may well be called the rarest and most precious of metals.

Gallium is worth \$250 an ounce, indium, \$175, thallium, \$200 a pound, antimony, \$175, and bismuth \$100 an ounce. Neodymium, \$175 an ounce, scandium, polonium, platinum, ruthenium and rhenium being respectively \$600, \$300, \$100, \$200 and \$200 per pound. Strontium costs \$725 an ounce, tin, \$100, tellurium, \$25, thorium, \$775, vanadium, \$220, yttrium, \$144 and zirconium, \$200 a pound.

While the church members of San Jose, Cal., were raising \$5,000 as an inducement for a certain railroad to start a revival in the town, a poor, hard-boring man died of starvation.



NOTICE

Is hereby given that all communication in respect to matters affecting the Department of Indian Affairs, should be addressed to the Honorable E. Devine as Superintendent, or to the Honorable J. A. G. Bennett as Minister of the Interior, or to the undersigned. All Officers of the Department should address their official letters to the undersigned.

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Superintendent-General
of Indian Affairs,
Department of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa, 11th May, 1889.

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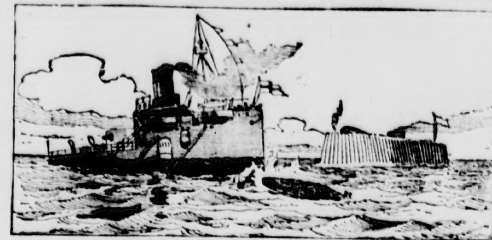
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The Great War Syndicate!

BY FRANK R. STOCKTON.



THE FIRST GREAT NAVAL BATTLE OF THE WAR SYNDICATE.

The editor of this paper begs to announce that he has made arrangements with "Collier's Once a Week," through the American Press Association, whereby this paper will be enabled to publish, in serial form,

The Most Extraordinary Story of the Century.

THE GREAT WAR SYNDICATE,

By FRANK R. STOCKTON, the famous litterateur, author of

"Rudder Grange;" "Amos Kilbright—His Adsiditious Experiences;" "The Bee-Man of Orin;" "The Christmas Wreck;" "The Lady or the Tiger;" "The Late Mrs. Noll;" "The Hundredth Man;" "The Casting Away of Mrs. Lecks and Mrs. Ale-shine;" "The Dusanter," Etc.

Mr. Stockton's powers of fascination were never so thoroughly exerted as in this most extraordinary story—

A Story Which Holds the Reader Breathless from Beginning to End.

Its appearance in "Collier's Once a Week" has caused the literary sensation of the year, and to its marvelous enchantment this enterprising and charming paper owes much of its signal and phenomenal success.

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IS A STRAIGHT PROHIBITION PAPER

Making the Cause of First Political Importance.

Only One Dime Year in Advance

FRIDAY, JUNE 14, 1890.

American Athletics.

If any nation comes near being perfect, it is the Yankee race of the new time. It used to be a reproach against us that we lacked physical development. We were skinny, we were dyspeptic, we had neither teeth nor muscle, and envious cousins over seas.

If the reproach ever was true, it is no longer. The coming American of both sexes is as splendid a specimen of physical development as the world affords. Every country village in the Union has at least its baseball club. Whatever its sins are in other respects, our national game gave a magnificent impetus to physical culture. From baseball clubs our young men went on to forming general athletic clubs for wrestling, boxing, fencing, etc. The result is that our city streets today are full of strong, fine, handsome young fellows whose bodies are as well trained as their minds.

Best of all, the girls have taken it up too. Hundreds of city girls and women think nothing of a good long swim or a walk of seven miles. They ride horseback, they row, they fence, they run, and they train with enthusiasm in gymnasiums. They play croquet, lawn tennis, and even football. The china painting craze has gone out and the physical culture craze has come in, blessed be heaven!

Paris.

Dickens was in Paris in 1855, after the great panic. People were drowning themselves every day in the Seine, because they had lost all their property. Dickens wrote to a friend: "But it is only fair to say that Paris is as brilliant as ever. What else can you expect?"

The same is true today of this extraordinary city. The crash of the copper syndicate, coming on the heels of the failure of the Panama Canal company, has ruined thousands of Frenchmen. Yet \$200,000 has been voted for the exposition of the fete of the opening of the great exposition. The exhibition fund, the state and the city will contribute the money between them.

There will be in the gay city this summer doubtless more gorgeous and brilliant fete than the world has seen in modern times, possibly ever seen.

The grand shows will begin with the formal opening of the exposition, May 6. They will continue until Oct. 6, when the awards will be exhibited.

This is the great centenary year for France. July 14, 1789, the old Bastille prison fell. July 14 is to the French what July 4 is to Americans. This year the Parisians will spend \$120,000 from the municipal fund in its celebration of the fete of that day.

Volcanoes Under Cities.

A terrible explosion recently occurred in broad daylight, in the most thickly thronged portion of a New York city street. Huge paving stones and the heavy iron covers of several "manholes" were hurled ten feet into the air. Fortunately no one was hurt seriously.

But like the explosions have taken place several times in New York and elsewhere. The liability of their recurrence must be born in mind constantly, in the present effort to bury electric wires. The explosion in New York was from a subway which the board of electrical control are constructing to convey telegraph, telephone and electric wires of all kinds under ground. But the subway is not yet completed, and there was no electrical current passing through the wires it contained. They have not yet been connected.

Much inquiry has been made to ascertain the cause of such explosions. With the vast array of dynamos, electrical wires and machines, with the return currents from all of them, passing through the earth, the ground beneath our large cities must be tremendously charged with electricity at all times. Positive and negative currents pass and return and cross. With these there must be at times heavy charges of the fluid, like lightning from a cloud. If an explosive gas is in the track of the current it will naturally take fire with tremendous force. There is always more or less underground leakage of both sewer gas and illuminating gas. It has been suggested that ventilating pipes would allow this to escape harmlessly.

A charming water color ornamentation recently noted was a polished gold rod sunk into the case on which a square diamond frame, including a tiny landscape painting, also faced plain.

The owner, it seems, after having been indulged to the point, is about to be revived. Well known jewelers are offering them in cuff buttons, mounted in gold and set with precious stones.

BISHOP'S LAST WRITING.

FAC-SIMILE OF THE WORD "TOUN-SAND," AS HE WROTE IT.

Together with Some Hitherto Unpublished Anecdotes of His Life and His Acquaintances and Achievements—Matter That Will Be Sure to Interest Most Readers.

Washington Irving Bishop's secret died with him.

Not only today and tomorrow, but until another such as he arises, will there be no time as to the character of the mysterious power which he seemingly possessed. Brown, the Philadelphian, who twelve years ago was the first to claim the title of mind reader, and Wallace L. Light, the ambitious but only partially successful emulator of Bishop, were transparently of that not uncommon class of performers who are best described as "muscle readers." They got their ideas from exhibitions, which they found profitable because they invariably failed in their performances unless they happened to select a subject so nervous and impressionable that he would unconsciously lead them to the hidden object. But with Bishop it was far different. It appeared to make little difference with him as to who was the medium of his experiments, and while many of them were obtained on the most understood and demonstrable theory of muscle reading, there are many strange things accredited to him which are not explainable upon that hypothesis.

Those varied in the art of no manner differ as to whether Bishop was merely a trickster or an abnormally gifted being, endowed with a sense whose keen perceptibility is not within the comprehension of mortal life. The testimony of those who have been closely associated with the dead man has an interesting bearing on this question. Dixey, the comedian, whose guest Bishop was at the Larchmont club in New York, where he found his cool, has long been intimate with him. Dixey is himself a necromancer of ability. In card tricks and other sleight of hand performances he has few superiors, even among professional prestidigitators, and he frequently amuses his friends by his adeptness as a "muscle reader." He has consequently studied Bishop's marvels with much interest. "Bishop," he says, "was really great and I mean that seriously. I never expect to meet his equal in his peculiar phase of what must have been an abnormal mental development. While he never publicly figured as a sleight of hand performer, he was once the greatest living expert of that class, and much of what he did which was most mysterious was entirely done to consummate trickery. Yet I have seen him accomplish things which are not explainable by any law or secret knowledge of the occult, either as a scientist or necromancer. I attended one of his performances in London at which was present an aged gentleman of high social standing, of notorious dogmatism, and a defiant scold at the possibility of any one so young as myself being so impressed on his mind. To him Bishop was particularly inclined to address himself. He asked the old gentleman to take card and pencil from his own pocket, to go to any corner of the room, to write anything he wished to be certain that he was not observed, and then to return the card to his own pocket. An imitation of this wonderful experiment has since been given by Gaius and Foster, the spiritualistic charlatans, and by the late Commander Guinevere, the wonderful Cuban prestidigitator. But all of these handed the card a tablet of their own, and when he had turned away the card, which he had made an exception, a copy of the writing was reproduced within the tablet for the performer's benefit. In Bishop's case I say positively that no human eyes saw the card, the gentleman wrote, and that the card never left the latter's possession. Bishop was blindfolded. He examined the old gentleman to think intently of what he had written. Then he found himself over the subject's head with that strange, tremulous motion which I could never decide whether it was intended for effect or was the result of a highly strained nervous condition. In a few minutes he turned round, took the card, and the card's secret, mouth full open, and when he produced the card those four words were written upon it. That is a performance I could never explain and whose goal I have never witnessed."

This experiment, though far superior, is in some respects similar to that which our subject performed. Bishop, it is said, was blindfolded, and the "Boy," or vice president of the Larchmont club, going into an upper story of the house and selecting some word from any book in an room. He picked out the minute book of the Larchmont from the name "Toun-Sand," which is not that of a member of the club, but of a lady whose name was suggested by a friend connecting the person named to the name. Bishop was blindfolded and seeing through a one look into the book with nervous steps to the very room, the "Boy" had selected, quickly seized the book, turned it over, and quickly picked over and calling excitedly for paper where on the back of an envelope some strange hieroglyphics. Then it was that he fell into that ecstatic state, which he reached his remarkable feat. That writing, which he had just selected and mastered out of Bishop's life, fell into the hands of Charles W. Thomas, the successful playwright, and he is permitted to show it to the public for the first time in print.

By placing that strange writing in front of a mirror it will be seen that it is the name "Toun-Sand" backward. It is believed that Bishop possessed some occult power arising from a direct mental talisman, which a naturalist records in the same way from the mind or matrix of the one to the mind or type of the other. The believers in Bishop's trickery contend that the "Toun-Sand" was a mere trick intended to heighten the effect of the performance.

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The use of the book in this experiment bears a similarity to one phase of a remarkable feat which Bishop accomplished for the mystification of the faculty of the University of Edinburgh. That is now known to be a trick, but yet it explained the mystery of the riddle contained in the tragic occurrence in the Lamb's club.

When in Europe on his first public tour Bishop was invited to take dinner with the faculty of the famous University of Edinburgh at the house of one of its members. In the course of the entertainment, when the position of the young man's powers were discussed, he requested upon the gravest professors to go to the room above—Bishop it might be asked upon any book he might find there and bring it to the dining room. This was done. Bishop did not touch the volume, but requested the host to place his own visiting card between any two pages of the book without touching the numbers thereof. Then he requested a third professor to hold the volume. It was a heavily worn volume on political economy. "Professor," said Bishop to the one who was now holding the book, "your host's card between pages 94 and 95. Open and see." It was there. "This first paragraph," continued Bishop, with a seemingly abstract air, "reads as follows," and he requested a third professor to hold the volume. 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QU'APPELLE OBSERVATORY.

Readings of the thermometers for the week ending Wednesday, June 14th, 1889:

	Maximum.	Minimum.
Thursday, June 6, 1889.	68	42
Friday, June 7, 1889.	55	47
Saturday, June 8, 1889.	61	39
Sunday, June 9, 1889.	69	38
Monday, June 10, 1889.	75	45
Tuesday, June 11, 1889.	73	49
Wednesday, June 12, 1889.	67	46

	WIND VELOCITY.	WIND DIRECTION.
Thursday, June 6, 1889.	8 to 10	SW 13
Friday, June 7, 1889.	8 to 10	SW 13
Saturday, June 8, 1889.	8 to 10	SW 13
Sunday, June 9, 1889.	8 to 10	SW 13
Monday, June 10, 1889.	8 to 10	SW 13
Tuesday, June 11, 1889.	8 to 10	SW 13
Wednesday, June 12, 1889.	8 to 10	SW 13

Rainfall, Friday 25; Saturday .01.
Barometer, Friday 30.15, on Sunday;
lowest 29.65, on Friday.

The Qu'Appelle Progress

The Leading Paper in
East Assiniboia.

Only \$1.00 a Year in Advance.

FRIDAY, JUNE 14, 1889.

Home & Gossip.

Little Local Links in the Town's
Chain of History.

QU'APPELLE.

—Mr. Hartley Gishorne has returned from Saskatoon.

—N.W. novels received every week at the Qu'Appelle Medical Hall.

—The Synod of the Diocese of Qu'Appelle will meet here on Tuesday next.

—A proposition is on foot to organize in this town a club of Canada's New Party.

—There will be an ordination service in St. Peter's church on Sunday morning next.

—Mrs. Empey, the mother of Mr. A. S. Empey, has returned to town from the Pacific coast.

—Mr. T. W. Jackson, Secretary of the Wood Mountain and Qu'Appelle Railway Co., is in town.

—Mr. G. B. Murphy left for Mooseomin on Tuesday morning to enter upon his duties as sheriff of East Assiniboia.

—Mrs. Burghall and two sons, the family of Mr. J. Burghall, of this place, and Mr. Appleton arrived here from England last week.

—The dissolution of the partnership existing between Messrs. J. B. Miliken and G. B. Murphy as harnessmakers is advertised in another column.

—Messrs. G. S. Davidson and W. H. Grey have purchased from Dr. Lauder, of Calgary, a fine band of young cows which they are selling like hot cakes.

—Crop prospects are all that could be desired. Frequent showers of rain are booming the growth, and everything that was properly sown is well advanced.

—Corp. Purches's time with the Mounted Police expired last week, and he has re-enlisted. He served five years and has entered for a new term of three years.

—Mr. T. O. Davis and Rev. J. H. Howard took the train here on Tuesday morning for the eastern provinces where they will represent the Prince Albert electoral district as immigration agents.

—Rev. W. R. Fraser, an M.A. of Nova Scotia college, and also a graduate of Princeton theological college, is expected to take charge of the Presbyterian congregation here in time to hold services next Sunday.

—Mr. W. B. Roy, Canon O'Meara, Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Manitoba, A. F. & A. M., will visit Qu'Appelle Lodge officially on Thursday, the 20th inst. Visiting brethren are cordially invited to be present.

—Mr. S. H. Cowell expects to begin operations in the cream section of his creamery on Monday next. His milk separator has been shipped on the railway, and until it arrives and is set up he will not be able to handle milk; meantime he will get on with cream.

—An excursion of Ontario farmers and business men went through here on Friday last. A short stop was made here, and then the train proceeded westward, going through to Calgary.

—Mr. R. Johnston has purchased a band of sixty choice mares from the Bow River Horse Ranch Co., and will sell them at low figures. They are all stunted to imported thorough-bred stock and a good opportunity is thus presented to secure some fine stock.

—It would seem that the committee appointed by the citizens to aid the band in paying for the services of a teacher have done absolutely nothing. Liberal subscriptions were offered which could have been largely supplemented, but the committee does not appear to have made the slightest move to collect the money. An arrangement was entered into to pay the band master and that moral obligation should be discharged.

—Mr. Geo. Broughall, of Winnipeg, has been visiting this town for the purpose of appointing an agent for the Equitable Life Assurance Society of New York. This is the largest and strongest company in the world and shows by the annual statement filed with the Government that it holds the largest surplus of any company in the world. Mr. Broughall, who is manager for Manitoba and the Northwest Territories, has appointed Mr. W. S. Redpath, of Qu'Appelle, agent for this town. Fort Qu'Appelle and Indian Head and who will be prepared to accept risks in the same.

THEATRE COMPANY.

—Caroline Gage supported by Keene's Theatre Company, will appear next Monday evening, June 17, at the immigrant hall in this town. The Vancouver Daily News-Advertiser, of May the 15th speaks in the following terms of this popular company's performance in that city: "East Lynne" as presented last evening by the Keene Theatre company, was an unusually fine and evenly balanced piece of work. Miss Gage in the dual character of Lady Isabel and Madam Vine, won fresh laurels and new admirers in her strong portrayal of a weak woman imagining herself a wronged and outraged wife. A feature of this lady's acting is her unaffected gracefulness and the seemingly unconscious way in which she makes herself a harmonious part of the stage picture. Much of her grace is the natural, spontaneous gracefulness with which a bountiful nature has blessed her, but its use and application at just the proper time, her classic poses and attitudes are the result of art so perfect that the spectator is unable to realize that it is not unaffected nature. Miss Lydia Knott as the fascinating Barbara Hare, was simply charming as is always the case with this handsome and accomplished lady. Miss Clara Knott in the thankless part of Joyce, showed a mastery of portrayal of the part, which added much to the realization of the story and this, with her brilliant beauty, made her a prime favorite. Mr. Thomas, as the unfortunate Dick Hare, improved if possible on his performance of the evening before and his song containing original hits on the townspeople was received with wild applause. Mr. Keene, as Archibald Carlyle, gave a performance such as could only have been expected from a veteran like himself. The costuming of the ladies last night was far above the average. The gown worn by Miss Gage in the first act, though "not made by Worth," was what the ladies would call a vision of loveliness and one which the humble writer will make no attempt to describe. General admission 75 cents; reserved seats, \$1.10; on sale at Cawell's store.

PICTURE EXHIBITIONS.

—Mr. H. F. Murray, of Pease, N.S., writes: "I was of a cold, dyspeptic and nervous disposition many months without any relief, until one bottle of Burdock Blood Purifier much improved me and I was made a well man."

METHODIST CHURCH.

The annual meeting of the Regina District was held in the church at Qu'Appelle, on Tuesday and Wednesday last. Rev. Alfred Andrews, chairman of the District, presiding. Ministers and preachers present were Rev. W. C. Bunt, Moose Jaw; Rev. G. Daniel, Regina; Rev. A. Wooley, Wascana; Rev. S. E. Colwill, Fort Qu'Appelle; Rev. R. Halsall, Wolseley; Rev. J. Pooley, Broadview; Rev. J. W. Ridd, Grenfell; Rev. John Peters, Saskatoon, and Rev. J. H. Howard, Prince Albert, and Messrs. J. W. Smith, Regina; B. P. Richardson, Grenfell; D. Anderson, Pleasant Plains; T. L. Bray, Wolseley, and R. B. Brown, Qu'Appelle. The reports of the year were as a whole very encouraging. A large increase in membership is recorded, amounting to 20 per cent. over last year's returns and over one-third of an increase in amount raised for church purposes. A new parsonage has been purchased at Moose Jaw, another has been built at Prince Albert, and a small church has been erected on the Qu'Appelle mission at Fairview. There are now very comfortable ministers' residence at Moose Jaw, Qu'Appelle, Fort Qu'Appelle and Prince Albert, all erected within the past three years and fairly convenient houses at Regina and Broadview built previously. The brethren seem hopeful in their work and under God determined to do all they can for the cause of God and the country, morally and religiously. Most of the ministers are removing this year having staid their full term of three years. At the close of the meeting a hearty vote of thanks was passed to the residents of Qu'Appelle, who generously entertained the members of the District meeting during its session. Rev. S. E. Colwill moved and Rev. G. Daniels seconded a very complimentary resolution of thanks to the chairman for his most acceptable services on the District during the past three years which was carried by rising vote. There were two public meetings, one on Tuesday evening under the patronage of the Royal Templars of Temperance, well attended and addresses were delivered with great efficiency by Revs. Daniel and Howard, the other in the interest of Education at which Revs. W. C. Bunt and G. Daniels spoke with great acceptance. The next meeting of the District is to be held at Grenfell in September and the following one at Regina next spring.

Successful Strawberries.

The success within a few years past of such strawberries as Crescent, Windsor, Chief, Sharpless and Manchester has revived the hopes of growers that the Wilson will not always be the most widely cultivated berry on this continent. Not that the Wilson is to be utterly condemned as it has been by some, but because it is important that we should not be so shut up to a single variety as we have been. We want in strawberries, as in other fruits, a choice of varieties, suited to all localities and all tastes, as well as spread over a more prolonged season, says T. H. Headin in American Garden.

An oyster recently dredged up in English waters measured 7 inches in length, 10 in breadth, and 2 1/2 inches around the outside edge, and weighed three and a half pounds.

MARKET PRICES.

Wheat, No. 1 hard, is 75c.
Oats, 25c to 26c.
Barley, 30c to 35c.
Rye, 40c to 45c.
Corn, 25c to 30c.
Butter, 12c to 15c.
Eggs, 15c to 20c.
Chickens, 10c to 15c.
Turkeys, 12c to 15c.
Geese, 12c to 15c.
D. C. Salmon, 18c per lb.

Dissolution of Partnership.

NOTICE is hereby given that the partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, as Harness Makers has been dissolved by mutual consent as from the 17th day of May, A.D. 1889. All debts owing to the said partnership are to be paid to the undersigned at the town of Qu'Appelle, and all debts due to the said partnership are to be paid to the undersigned at the town of Qu'Appelle. J. B. MILIKEN, G. B. MURPHY.

ENGLISH CHURCH.

RE. PETERS, QU'APPELLE.
Sunday Services, 11 and 12 o'clock every Sunday. Holy Communion every Sunday at 8 o'clock and 12 o'clock alternately.
Sunday School at halfpast 11 o'clock.
Children's Service at halfpast 11 o'clock the first Sunday in the month.
Evening on Wednesdays at 19.30. Choir practice afterwards.

S. CHAP'S
Evening service alternate Sunday at 12 o'clock. Once a month when there will be Matins and Holy Communion at 11 o'clock.
FIRELEY FARM.
Service every alternate Sunday evening at 18 o'clock.

SCLEAN.
Services every alternate Sunday in the School House at 15 o'clock.
S. JOHN'S COLLEGE CHAPEL.
Holy Communion, at 6.30 every Thursday and at 7 o'clock every alternate Sunday.
Daily Morning and Evening prayer.
Clergy.—Rev. Arthur Kraus, Rev. W. H. Green.

METHODIST CHURCH.
Rev. A. Andrews.
Service every Sunday evening at 19 o'clock. Sunday School and Teaching Service at 11 o'clock. Class meeting every Sunday morning after service. Prayer meeting every Wednesday evening at half past 19 o'clock.

ROBELET.
Service every Sunday afternoon at 14.30 o'clock, (2.30 p.m.).
ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH, QU'APPELLE.
Service every second Sunday in the month Mass at 10.30 o'clock. Evening service at 19 o'clock (7 p.m.).
Pastor.—Rev. G. Montreuil.

MASONIC.
QU'APPELLE LODGE.
Regular meetings on the Tuesday before full moon, at 20 o'clock. G. B. Murphy, W. M.; J. B. Johnson, Sec.
OVAL TEMPLARS.
QU'APPELLE COUNCIL.
Regular meeting in the Methodist church every Monday evening at 20 o'clock (8 p.m.). C. H. V. Bulvey, S. G.; H. Amos, Rec. Sec. NORTHWEST PROHIBITORY ALLIANCE.

G. H. V. Bulvey, President.
James Weidman, Secretary-Treasurer.
Frank Macwood, Secretary Qu'Appelle Branch.
QU'APPELLE (STATION) POST OFFICE.
Mails close for the east and west every evening except Wednesday at 19 o'clock; open for delivery at 8 o'clock.
For Fort Qu'Appelle, etc., close daily at 7 o'clock, and open for delivery at 18 o'clock.
For Prince Albert and points on the Saskatchewan, close every Tuesday at 19 and open for delivery every Tuesday at 8 o'clock.
The post office closes every evening at 19 o'clock; registered mail at 18.30, and money order department at 15 o'clock.

QU'APPELLE PUBLIC SCHOOL.
D. S. McDaniel, Principal; Miss N. Bulvey, Assistant.
MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.
The regular meeting of the Council is held on the first Saturday of each month.
T. T. Thomson, Chairman; G. B. Murphy, J. F. Cates, B. S. Ross, Jas. Smith, J. H. Fraser, W. S. Redpath, Councillors. A. M. McLean, Clerk.

BOARD OF TRADE.
Holds regular monthly meetings, with weekly meetings of Executive.
J. P. Beauchamp, President; T. T. Thomson, Secretary.
CRICKET CLUB.
G. S. Davidson, President; R. Donald Strong, Secretary; H. Peck, Captain.

BASE BALL CLUB.
S. H. Cassell, Patron; G. H. V. Bulvey, President; D. S. McDaniel, Secretary.
QU'APPELLE HUNT.
Lieut.-Governor Royal, Patron; H. Peck, Master; A. H. B. Spiering, Secretary.
TOBACCO CLUB.
S. H. Cassell, President.
J. H. MacCall, Secretary-Treasurer.

LIBERAL CONSERVATIVE ASSOCIATION.
A. Webster, President; G. B. Murphy, Secretary.
LIBERAL ASSOCIATION.
Col. J. H. Thompson, Hon. President; James Smith, President; G. H. V. Bulvey, Secretary.

LIME FOR SALE.
1,000 BUSHELS LIME for sale cheap. Apply to G. S. DAVIDSON.
Qu'Appelle, June 14, 1889.

LIME FOR SALE.
APPLY TO FRANK MARWOOD, QU'APPELLE.

FOR SALE
ONE thoroughbred short Horn Bull, six-teen months old, S. H. B., a choice animal. Winner of several fat prizes. One Thoroughbred Short Horn Bull, eighteen months old, not in S. H. B. These bulls are imported from one of the best herds in Ontario.
Price reasonable and terms easy.
B. F. H. HARRISON.
Fair View Farm, Grenfell.

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ONE thoroughbred short Horn Bull, six-teen months old, S. H. B., a choice animal. Winner of several fat prizes. One Thoroughbred Short Horn Bull, eighteen months old, not in S. H. B. These bulls are imported from one of the best herds in Ontario.
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STRAYED.

STRAYED into the premises of the undersigned, Sec. 34 Tps. 19, R. 13, on the 19th May, two spring calves, one heifer color red with white under, small spot on forehead the other a half calf half red and white.
W. BROLEY.
June 6, 1889.

TENDERS.

Will be received by the Building Committee on or before noon, Friday, June 14th, for erecting a Town Hall in this town of Indian Head. Bidding to be completed by the 1st day of Oct., 1889. Plans and specifications can be seen at office of the undersigned. Lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted. Sealed tenders marked "Tender for Town Hall."
By order
A. J. OSMENT,
Indian Head.

May 24, 1889.

FOR SALE.

60 GOOD MILCH COWS

AND HEIFERS

Apply to L. W. MULLHOLLAND, Qu'Appelle (Station).

May 30, 1889.

NOTICE.

STRAYED on to my place, Sec. 4-17-14, two ponies, 1 and 2 year olds, one dark gray mare, one sorrel horse. Owner can have same by proving property and taking them away.
DONALD STEWART.
May 14th, 1889.

ASTRAY.

RAN AWAY westward from the premises of the undersigned, Section 4-18-14, west 2nd meridian, a Bay Broncho Mare, heavy in foal, branded 21 on right hip and arrows branded on left shoulder and left hip; has three white pasterns; had on a leather halter and about five yards of rope. Any person giving information that will lead to her recovery will be rewarded.
L. G. BELL.
Qu'Appelle, May 22, 1889.

LIVERPOOL HOSPITAL Trained Nurse,

For Medical, Surgical, Mental, and Monthly Cases.

Terms: \$8 per Week.

Address, MRS. WABING, Qu'Appelle Station.

May 23, 1889.

BRICK FOR SALE

IN ANY QUANTITY

AT THE

Qu'Appelle Brick Yard.

J. DOOLITTLE.

FRANK MARWOOD

SUCCESSOR TO T. WELSH,

General Blacksmith

—AND—

Practical Horse-shoer.

QU'APPELLE.

A trial solicited from parties having lame or interfering horses. Flow shares made to order and satisfaction guaranteed.

WORK DONE CHEAP FOR CASH.

J. Burghall & Sons,

CONTRACTORS & BUILDERS

P. O. Box 409, Qu'Appelle

Jobbing Punctually attended to.

Estimates Free.

Designs furnished or Drafts made when Required.

CLARENDON HOTEL.

Portage Avenue, Winnipeg.

BENNETT & CO., PROPRIETORS.

(Late of the New England).

The Largest and Most Complete Hotel west of St. Paul.

Hot and Cold Baths on each floor. Large and Convenient Sample Rooms for Commercial Men. Passenger Elevator. Grate-Heated Fire.